

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 471.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the price of this paper is reduced to the following:—
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and so on each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be received.

TO THE PUBLIC!!

A. TORRENCE & Co.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk. Blue and Olive Cloths
Do. " Cassimeres
Lastings and Circassians
5-4 French Bombazines
Bombazines—Cotton Cassimeres
Union Drill—Brown French Drilling
English mix'd Do.
Blk. striped satteen
4-4 mix'd camblet (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown sheetings
" Do. Bleached
Superior Cotton Shirtings
7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick
3-4, and 4-4 Apron checks
Russia Sheetings and Drillings
Gamburghs and Ticklenburghs
Very fine Irish Linens
A great variety of Calicoes
Linen Cambrics—Long Lawns
Plain and Famb'd Book Muslin
4-4, and 6-4 Fig'd. Leno
Fine Swiss Muslin
Jaconet and Mull Muslin
White bordered Cravats
Swiss Do.
Italian Do. (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Gros Do. Etc. Robes
Col'd. Gros De Nap
Batiste Dresses
Italian and China Silks
Silk Shawls and Hdk's
White and blk. Silk Stockings
Do. and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.
A complete assortment of

Hard-ware, Plaid-ware, and Saddlery;
Boots, Shoes, and Leg-
horns; Whips, Canes,
and Umbrellas; Muff
and Spanish Segars;
China, Glass, and Earthen Ware;

An extensive assort-
ment of Groceries, of
every description; also,
an assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS.
All of which they offer very low for cash, at
wholesale or retail.
Salisbury, May 22d, 1829. 63

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!
THE subscriber is now receiving and open-
ing at his Store in Salisbury, a large assort-
ment of

**Spring and Summer GOODS,
HARDWARE,
AND
GROCERIES;**

containing almost every article usually to be
found in Stores,—bought for cash, and selected
by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New
York.

The Public are assured they will find a full
supply, and as low for cash as any in the place,—
or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They
are invited to call, examine and judge for them-
selves.
JOHN MURPHY.
May, 9, 1829. 1247

DOCT. S. McAFFEE,

HAVING removed his Medical
Establishment to the residence
of Mr. Lamb Taylor, Sen. seven and
a half miles from Mocksville, on the
main road leading from that town to
Hemlockville; and having laid in a new supply of
genuine MEDICINES, will attend to the calls of
Patients as heretofore.

He hereby informs his friends, and employers,
that owing to his severe and protracted illness, it
has been impossible for him to call on them,
personally, with a view of making collections,
or settlements. Such will now be immediately
necessary; and all those indebted to him by
bills, judgments, or book accounts, will please
avail themselves of this notification, with the
least possible delay; otherwise they will find
their respective accounts in the hands of officers
for collection. 3472
June 8th, 1829.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale
that valuable Plantation, with-
in four miles of Salisbury, on both
sides of the Beatties Ford road,
recently owned and occupied by Mr. George
Locke, on which there is a large, new and
commodious dwelling-house, with all the neces-
sary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres
of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the
tract is as good upland as any in the neighbor-
hood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp
land, for either grass or grain;—it is in the
midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood.
For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the
neighborhood.
JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.
May 23d, 1829. 63

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by
note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to
call immediately and make payment. This no-
tice will apply more particularly, to all
those who do not live in the immediate neigh-
borhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.
March 30th, 1829. 601f

STATE BANK.

FROM THE BALANCE REGISTER, JUNE 5.

The Stockholders of this Institution, met in this City, on Monday last, agreeably to their adjournment in December, in order to decide the important question, "Whether the Bank should proceed to wind up its affairs as expeditiously as a due regard to its own interest, and the situation of its debtors will permit?"

Cel. Wm. Polk, having been President at the former meeting, as a matter of course, presided on this occasion, and J. Gales acted as Secretary.

Gen. R. M. Saunders, Gen. Louis D. Wilson, and Isaac Wright, Esq. appeared as the Representatives of the State.

Mr. P. Browne, from the Committee appointed at the former meeting to report a full and detailed account of the situation and affairs of the Institution, (in the absence of the President) made a very able Report, exhibiting the profits of the business as being very small, and urging the propriety of closing the concern.

This question being before the meeting, Mr. Browne spoke at length, in favor of deciding it affirmatively, observing that with all the diligence that could be used, the time which the Charter had to run would not be found more than sufficient to collect the debts due the Institution; and as the expiration of the Charter (like the death of an individual) would cancel all claims and obligations, nothing could be recovered after the 1st Jan. 1835.

Gen. Cameron believed there would be no difference of opinion in the meeting as to the propriety of winding up the concerns of the Bank; but he had reason to suppose that a considerable difference of opinion existed as to the best mode of effecting the object. He proposed, therefore, that the Report which had been made to the meeting, with the documents appended, be committed to a select committee, with directions to report generally on the subject, with a suitable plan for accomplishing the purpose. Messrs. Ruffin, Cameron, Browne, Boylan, Polk and the three Representatives of the State composed the committee.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Ruffin, in behalf of the committee, made a very satisfactory Report (which appears in the first page of to day's Carolinian, and to which we refer our readers). From this Report it appears, the Stockholders concluded to postpone the taking of further measures on this subject, until their annual meeting in December next, when they will have an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the Legislature upon it.

Before the meeting adjourned, the Representatives of the State, addressed a note to the Chairman, stating that the law under which they acted, in addition to their appointment, directed them "to open a communication with the President and Directors of the several Banks in this State to ascertain whether the said Banks would agree to a consolidation of their several corporations in the establishment of a new Bank."

On motion of Gen. Cameron, the communication was referred to a Committee to be reported on at the next annual meeting.

REPORT:

The Committee to whom was referred the Resolution adopted by the meeting of the Stockholders held in December last, and also the Report of the Committee then appointed, made to the present meeting, have performed the duties assigned to them, and beg leave to Report.

That since the Charter of this Bank will expire on the first day of January, 1835, it requires but a very small share of prudence and foresight to satisfy every one, that some measure ought early to be adopted for collecting the debts owing to the Institution, and closing its concerns within the period of its legal existence. It is a legal proposition, of the truth of which it is presumed, none can doubt, that, upon the expiration of the Charter, the Corporation altogether ceases for all purposes, and that a suit commenced, or even a judgment obtained, during the Charter, either by or against it, could not be further prosecuted or enforced. Your Committee have, by calculation, ascertained, that if upon a debt, say of \$1,500 now existing, curtailments of ten per cent. upon the amount of it, as reduced from time to time, be rigidly required, and punctually paid, every three months, it would require six years and a half to reduce the same to \$100; which would be one year and a half beyond the limit of the Charter. And they are further of opinion, that even that period is earlier than it would be found, in practice, the debt could be collected, because perfect punctuality is not to be expected. It is obvious also, that in closing so large a business as that of this Bank, carried on at so many places, increased vigilance and energy will be necessary: So that, in the opinion of your Committee, few

of the existing Officers and servants could be discharged, and the expenses of conducting the affairs of the Bank may be rather expected to increase, while the profits, by reason of curtailing the business done, must certainly diminish, until the latter will not, probably, defray the former.

Your Committee are fully aware, that it will, in many instances, bear very hard upon debtors to exact positively, and at all periods, an instalment of 10 per cent. and it is believed by some of the Committee, that many of the debtors could not comply with the requisition. But, on the other hand, the Stockholders cannot be expected to carry on a business which will be entirely unprofitable, much less one by which, for want of the legal continuance of the Corporation, a large part of the Capital Stock will certainly be lost. This latter evil might be remedied by a renewal of the Charter. But it is believed by your Committee, that neither would the Legislature grant, nor would the body of Stockholders accept a renewal; because your Committee is well satisfied, that there is a great excess of Banking Capital in N. Carolina, which makes it alike unprofitable to the Stockholder and injurious to the Community; and from the chartered organization of this Bank, it is in constant danger of gross mismanagement.

Your Committee, under these circumstances, have anxiously turned their attention to the various modes by which your business may be closed, with the earnest desire to discover and recommend one, by which it can be effected, with as little loss to the owners, and with as much lenity to the debtors, as possible. Many methods have been suggested to their consideration; of which none perhaps are exempt from serious objections. It has, however, in the course of the consultations of your Committee, been suggested by the Gentlemen who represent the State in this meeting, and are serving on this Committee, that the danger of loss from the expiration of the Charter, is not much to be apprehended, because they entertain no doubt but the General Assembly would continue by law the corporate powers, beyond their present limit, for the purpose of collecting debts due to the Bank, and necessary to the closing of the concern. To such a measure, those Gentlemen suppose that the Legislature would be impelled by the interest of the State as a Stockholder in this Bank, and by a provident disposition to prevent the necessity under which the Stockholders would otherwise lie of providing for their own security by some other measure, insuring the collection of all the debts before; or at the expiration of the Charter; and above all, by that benignity and justice, which should, and it is believed will always characterize the act of the Government towards all citizens, and which plainly forbid the extinguishment of a large amount of debt, merely for the want of a legal remedy.

As your committee suppose, that the great object of the Stockholders at present is, to secure themselves, and the mode of so doing is not material to them; but, on the contrary, that the mode most acceptable to the community and the public authorities, would, for that reason, be likewise most acceptable to the Stockholders:—Your committee have received and considered, with the greatest respect, the suggestion of the Representatives of the State; and after much reflection a majority of your committee are of opinion, that if the General Assembly would pass the act contemplated by the State Representatives, it would supersede the necessity for the adoption of any extraordinary measure by the Stockholders, either for the collection of the debts with unusual rapidity, or for vesting in Trustees such debts as might remain uncollected at the expiration of the Charter.

Your Committee have perused the statute of the last session, under which those gentlemen derive their appointment, and which contains their instructions. It is not found therein, that the Legislature have delegated to them any authority to propose or complete the compact under consideration. Hence the suggestion made by those gentlemen is not considered, by the Committee, as obligatory upon the State, and is not intended to be so viewed by the meeting. But while those members of the Committee, who are Stockholders, thus understand the offer of the State's Representatives, they likewise concur in their opinions of the reasonableness, prudence and justice of such an act, and thence infer the probability of its passage. And while that event is uncertain, they think it would be both unnecessary and injurious to many interests, if the Stockholders were to take any other course, before knowing the pleasure of the Legislature.

upon that now under consideration.—Your Committee are desirous, that their views should not be misunderstood by the Stockholders: They do not contemplate a renewal or extension of the present Charter, for any purpose of Banking properly speaking. The acceptance of such a renewed Charter, the Committee could not recommend, for reasons already given. The only valuable powers which ought to be continued the Corporation, are those which are necessary to keep up its existence to answer the demands of its creditors, and to enable it to make good the demands upon its debtors. All abuse of those powers may be guarded against by two provisions in the act; the first, that the extension should be for a limited term; the second, that the Corporation shall be restrained from issuing or re-issuing any of its own notes after the expiration of the present Charter.

In investigating the course of the business of this Institution heretofore, and the causes of the discredit and depreciation of its paper and the heavy losses already incurred, your Committee have been strongly impressed with the belief, that most of those evils have arisen from the multitude of the Branches and of the Directors, according to the Charter.—From the former circumstance, the expenses are much enlarged, and to cover them, the Directors are under strong temptation to extend their business imprudently. From the latter circumstance grow many evils. The great number of Directors, namely ninety-eight, prevents a unity of counsel and concert of action, and the adoption and persevering execution of any system, however prudent. Besides these, there is another consequence still more serious—one through which, in the opinion of every member of your Committee, great losses have accrued to the Stockholders. The Committee allude to loans made by the Directors for each other. It cannot be expected that competent men of business, will gratuitously serve in the responsible, difficult, and disagreeable office of a Director, without having some Bank accommodation. If each one of the Directory be entitled to and receive even a small accommodation, the number of those bodies will make an aggregate of debt of a very large and inconvenient amount. As a means, on which only interest was made, an instalment is paid, the Directors' debt constitutes a large investment, which is wholly uncontrollable by the Bank in even the greatest emergency, and deprives the Bank of the power of more extensively accommodating other citizens. Besides this, Directors are often men in trade, liable to the misfortunes and ruin incident to speculations. Upon the failure of other debtors, the loss of the whole debt seldom happens, because their regular curtailments demanded from them, tends first, to lessen their debt, and secondly, to prevent them from imprudently contracting debts beyond their ability to pay, since their inability must be early detected: Whereas, the debt of a Director may be kept up by an artful man, as long as his means enable him to meet the interest, although the whole principal be lost. Your Committee find, that the debt of the Directors at this time, amounts to the sum of \$325,914 42, and that is less than it has been for many years; that it generally has been \$500,000 or more, and often much more; that the present diminution has arisen partly from payments, partly from the death of former Directors, and still more from recent changes in the Directories by the removal of former incumbents. But there is a constant tendency towards increasing that debt, though when existing, it be the most difficult of management; and unless some remedy be given by law, there is no reason to expect the present improvement in it to last. A fact has come to the knowledge of your Committee during the present investigation, which impressively proves the danger to be apprehended from this description of debt. It is, that the larger part of the losses heretofore sustained by the Bank, consists of debts of persons, who were Directors at the time of their failure, or had been Directors at the time of contracting the debt.

These dangers and evils are deemed by all your Committee to be very great and the more especially as they often betray the Directors into a breach of good faith towards their employers, by tempting and inducing them to use their official places solely for their personal advantage and they likewise tend to bring opprobrium upon the Institution at large, which is in justice due to the defaulting individual only. From the facts here disclosed, and this course of reasoning, the gentlemen who represent the State are of opinion, that, to prevent a recurrence of the evils heretofore experienced from the

large number of the Directors, the Legislature ought to make it a condition of any privilege of any kind to the Corporation, that the Boards of the Principal Bank, and all the Branches, should be reduced—the former to, say ten, including the Public Treasurer, and the latter to five.

In this opinion the committee from the Stockholders entirely concur; and, in fairness to the mass of the Stockholders, they feel themselves compelled to state, that many of the General Meetings have, from time to time, exerted themselves to restrain loans to the Directors, and to require curtailments from them. In fact, the inconveniences and losses now experienced, were not unexpected by the Stockholders, though they exerted themselves to the uttermost of their power to obviate and avoid them. Experience shews, that nothing short of a change by law of the number of the Directors will effectually remedy the evil. The whole of your Committee, therefore, feeling alike the necessity of the measure, suppose that the Legislature will, for the protection of the public interest, and to suppress undue, unfair, and injurious practices of favoritism among the Directors to themselves, pass, in their wisdom, a law for that purpose.

Your Committee, in conclusion, are impressed with the belief, that, with Legislative support and aid, in the points herein mentioned, and such others as the prudence of the next Meeting of Stockholders, and the intelligence of the Legislature, may provide, the affairs of the Bank may be managed (though without the hope of much profit, yet) without the danger of much further loss; and that, if the views here taken should accord with those of the General Assembly, the Bank could be finally closed, as speedily and safely, to the debtors and creditors, as by any other immediate means which your Committee could devise—and that, too, without the danger of seriously and suddenly affecting the nature and amount of the circulating medium, or the value of property. Your Committee, therefore, take the liberty of submitting to the meeting, whether it be not proper to defer further proceedings on this point, until their next Meeting, and await the pleasure of the Legislature upon the points here discussed, which are, doubtless, in their Representatives in this Meeting. And it is further submitted, that, in the mean while, it be recommended to the President and Directors to proceed in the usual, regular and moderate collections of old Accommodation loans, according to their sound discretion, and the ability of the customers to make payments; and to refrain from making further discounts or new loans, except upon paper to be discharged at short periods, upon which punctual payments will be expected and exacted.

All which is submitted.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Ch'mn.

On motion,
This Report was unanimously concurred with; and 200 copies thereof ordered to be printed.
WM. POLK
Chairman of the Gen'l Meeting of Stockholders.
J. GALES, Secretary.

Pigs.—One day when Giotto, the painter, was taking his Sunday walk, in his best attire, with a party of friends, at Florence, and was in the midst of a long story, some pigs passed suddenly by; and one of them, running between the painter's legs, threw him down. When he got on his legs again, instead of swearing a terrible oath at the pig on the Lord's day, as a graver man might have done, he observed, laughing, "People say these beasts are stupid, but they seem to me to have some sense of justice, for I have earned several thousands of crowns with their bristles, and yet never gave one of them even a ladleful of soup in my life."

To destroy Bugs.—In the month of June when the yellow speckled bugs commence their depredations on the cucumber and melon vines, small blazing fires should be made in different parts of the garden. The bugs will fly into them, and thus be destroyed.

Cotton.—In a communication from W. Elliott, Esq. to the Southern Agriculturalist, it is stated that "the true secret of fine cotton is in the selection of the seed," and that the characteristic of the seed to be preferred, is, that it has a tuft of pale yellow. The fibre of the cotton from this seed is said to be more fine, silky, and to be worth 75 per cent more than that raised from ordinary seed.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

Mr. George Washington Adams, who was lost from on board the steam boat Franklin, on the night of the 30th of the past month, in her passage from Providence to New-York, was born at Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, in April, 1801; and came with his parents to this country the September following, where he resided until 1815, when he accompanied them to London, to which court his father was sent Minister Plenipotentiary. While in England, young Adams placed in a distinguished seminary of instruction in the vicinity of the capital, where he pursued his studies with such success as enabled him to enter our University of Cambridge at an advanced standing. He graduated in 1821; and after that pursued the regular course of legal instruction in the office of Mr. Webster, in Boston; where he was admitted to the bar as a practitioner in 1824. Since then he has been a representative in the Legislature from Boston; and afterwards a member of the city council; and, but for the lamentable accident which plunged his family and friends in affliction, might have risen as readily to higher grades of honor, trust and confidence; for his talents were indisputable—his industry commendable, and his principles without reproach.

Mr. George W. Adams had stored his mind with as much knowledge from books and honorable associations, as any young man, perhaps, in the country. Very few, of his years, had a handsomer manner of delivering publicly what he had written.

Mr. George W. Adams had the mind, the acute feelings, and the feverish imagination that accompany genius. But how few reflect upon the heavy tax which real genius lays upon the vigilance of reason! and how little able are the young and the sanguine to balance the good with the evils of life, whenever the latter appear to predominate! Hence the paroxysms of high spirits and alternate gloom; the soul's bright sunshine, and the dark cloud of despondency so often remarked in the poet, and in the musician! All this is varied in the minds of different moulds, and diversified endowments, that none but Him who forms the secret bias of the soul can judge of us aright, and justly reward our virtues, and mercifully commiserate our frailties!

GOV. HOUSTON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, to his friend in Pittsburgh, dated 9th May, 1829.

Gov. Houston, Gov. of Tennessee, was lately married to Miss Allen, has parted from his wife, and endeavored to fix a stigma of the blackest kind upon her character;—he accused her of infidelity and of illicit intercourse with negroes; and charged her with other gross and indisputable actions. His wife would have nothing to say to him after the first intimation of what he was about. After entreating her to make it up, which she would not do, he left Nashville for Texas. Mrs. H. is an amiable young lady; the whole family are respectable, and many of her brothers are public men. Such an insult was not to be borne lightly, and there is little doubt that if the governor had remained, they would have made him repent his baseness.

"The truth (says the Richmond Compiler) is, that Gov. Houston was the victim of temporary derangement, as his physician pronounced, and in this frame of mind became the slave of unfounded jealousy. A correspondent of the Staunton Spectator, who signs himself 'A Late Resident of Tennessee,' concurs in this statement. He says 'That Governor Houston was 'under the influence of some unhappy delusion,' I think is more than probable. It may be right, however, to state, that after bowing to the crowd who had assembled at the wharf to bid him farewell, and to witness his departure, the Governor remarked that 'time, and time only, would develop the true causes which determined him to adopt the course he had taken.'

It is said, that before he set out to join the Cherokees in Arkansas, (not for Texas, as has been falsely said,) he assumed the Indian costume.

TEMPERANCE.

Cobbett in one of his late Registers, boasts in these terms of his corn fed family: "The following propositions will be denied by nobody that does not covet a broomstick; that paleness is a sign of feebleness, if not of ill health; that so soon as a body becomes dead, its cheeks are pale; that when a person, from whatever cause, faints, the blood totally leaves the cheeks; and that, in short, a pale face is a sure sign of want of vigorous health. Now these premises being undeniable, I shall first state a fact, and then throw out my challenge. The fact is this, that I have kept my farm-house for more than a year, without spirits, without sugar, tea, coffee, or any sort of grocery; without any of these having made their appearance under their roof;

the observe, I have never been without two women in the house; these things have I done for more than a year, and no doctor or apothecary has ever set his foot within the doors of this farm house during the whole of that time; though let it be observed I am one of the first to apply for medical assistance for any body in my house, in case of even the appearance of illness. But we have had no illness; the accursed tea has not been here to shake our nerves; and the brandied wine and the vitriolated spirits; and the abominable brewers poison, have been kept away from under this roof, and we have been well; though close upon the border of a marshy meadow which I was told would give us agues and typhus fevers. Now, if people will not live as *de live, let them be ill, say I; I have no pity for them. They are drunkards and gluttons; for drunkenness and gluttony are only things of a degree. In short, if people will not restrain themselves from indulgencies which cause sickness, sick they will be, and sick they ought to be.*"

The following just tribute to the people of this country appears in an article of the Paris Constitutional, relative to the United States.

"There is not a city so small that it has not its printing office and its Journal: or a hamlet so obscure that the light of the periodical press does not penetrate it. A foreigner is surprised to hear common farmers debate, with a perfect knowledge of men and things, not only upon the affairs of their own country, but even upon the political events of which Europe is the theatre. There is more good sense, more sound ideas upon civilization, in a log house in the United States than in our most brilliant saloons, and even our academies."

Case of Piracy.—The Pensacola Gazette, of the 12th ult. contains the opinion of Judge Henry M. Brackenridge, and the decision of the U. S. Court, of which he is the Judge, in the case of the schr. Federal, Captain W. H. Taylor, cut out of the island of St. Bartholomew, by the boats of the U. S. sloop of war Erie, Captain Turner. The Judge condemns the Federal, as guilty of piracy, on several grounds—and directs the Marshal to sell her at public vendue on the 15th June, and the proceeds to be distributed in the manner pointed out by the act of Congress, in cases wherein the capturing boats are of a force inferior to the vessel captured.

Silk.—We were much gratified at a visit which we paid this morning to the rooms where John MacRae, Esq. is rearing the silk-worms. We were now told that their Cocoons: some few of them are still feeding, and others are spinning their silk. In about twenty days, Mr. MacRae will have a great many silk worms for gratuitous distribution, and we advise every person not already supplied, to call upon him, and get some. The experiment will richly repay all the trouble attending it. N. C. Journal.

Mr. Gilmer.—It appears the citizens of Georgia are not satisfied with losing the services in Congress, of this amiable and talented man. The Milledgeville Recorder says: "The people in several counties have come, we are informed, to the determination, to vote for him, under the belief, that although he declines being a candidate for re-election, he will not refuse to serve, if elected. In public or private life, no purer man can be found and the loss of his services in Congress would not be easily replaced. His sterling, unbending integrity, not less than his industry and talents, make him a most valuable public man. This is not merely our opinion—it is the prevailing sentiment of the people throughout the state."

A Hare Story.—A French paper relates the following, as "a fact, on which reliance may be placed." We commend it to the notice of the credulous:

"A few days ago two gentlemen, who were on a sporting excursion near Pierre-fitte, perceived a hare (rabbit) which fled with another hare on its back; one of them fired, and killed that which was running. The animals then changed characters, and the other ran off with his dead companion. He fired again, and having killed the other, went up to take his prize, when, to his astonishment, he found that the two hares were joined back to back, so as to form only one animal, with two heads, four ears and eight feet. It has been preserved for the study of the Zoologist."

Episcopal Convention.—The convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Virginia commenced its session on Wednesday in Charlottesville. We learn that the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore was taken ill in Orange and was unable to attend. The Rev. William Meade was chosen President. The most important measure acted upon, was the change of the constitution, to the end, that an Assistant Bishop should be elected; on counting the votes it appeared that the choice of the Convention was almost

unanimously in favor of Mr. Meade, who was declared duly elected.

Wonderful Children.—The two children Susan and Deborah Tripp, now at the Albany (N. Y.) Museum, are the most wonderful beings ever seen, and exceeded by none probably, in the world. The oldest is 5 years and 8 months old, and weight 203 lbs. the other is 2 years and 10 months, and weighs 119 lbs. They are active, and their gait resembles the rocking of a seventy-four in a storm. Their countenance indicates health, and there is no reason to be given for their remarkable size. They were born in the town of Freedom, Dutchess county, New York.

Gentleman.—A writer in a Boston paper is seriously laboring to prove that neither the starching of a collar, the tie of a cravat, the brilliancy of a breastpin, the cut of a garment, nor the justification, as a printer would say, of the hair, indicates the Gentleman.

Shower of Stones.—A Paris paper says, that on the 30th of November last, a shower of stones fell, during two hours, in the town of Port Santa Maria. They were as large as eggs, and lay four feet deep in the streets.

Servants.—It was an observation of Elwes, the noted miser, that if you keep one servant your work will be done; if you keep two, it will be half done; and if you have to keep three, you will have to do it yourself.

Case of Dr. Watkins.—The Washington Chronicle informs us that the case of Dr. Watkins, which has excited so much interest, came up on Tuesday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States, on a motion to quash the indictment. On the law points arising out of this question the counsel on both sides have exhibited great ingenuity and research. One of the grounds taken by the counsel for Dr. Watkins was, that this was an offence against the United States, and that this court had no jurisdiction in common law over offences exclusively against the U. States; and in support of this position a number of authorities were read; as also in support of the other positions taken, to wit: that no such offence as is contained in this indictment exists in the common law, and that the indictment was too multifarious, ambiguous, &c. On all these points, and in support of the indictment, the counsel for the United States displayed equal ability and eloquence. Messrs. Swan and Key are the counsel for the United Dr. Watkins.

Mr. Clay at home.—The Frankfort Commentator informs us that a grand assemblage and dinner, in honor of Henry Clay, took place at Fowler's Garden near Lexington, on Saturday fortnight. There were we hear three or four thousand people on the ground, of whom about 2400 sat down to dinner. The Company was favored with a speech from Mr. Clay, of an hour or more in the delivery.

New York, May 23.—The Catskill Recorder records with pride the prowess of a female in Ulster county, who, on the 8th instant, pursued and caught a young bear, gripped it by the neck, muffled its mouth so that its cries should not be heard by its mamma and papa, and carried it home. It does not appear that the poor innocent had done any thing to warrant such an abduction. It may be considered an heroic action by the Catskill editors; but may we be delivered from women who carry off bears in their aprons.

Independence.—The Government of Prussia has determined to acknowledge the independence of the South American States. Consuls general are to be sent immediately to Colombia and Mexico.

Col. Allen McLane, a Revolutionary patriot, and Collector of the Port of Wilmington, Delaware, died in that town on Friday 15th, in the 83d year of his age. His son is the Minister to London.

Money Affair.—The Milledgeville Georgia, Statesman says—"We have just casually learned that the amount of notes received for discount at the Central Bank, considerably exceeds \$800,000."

Sun Flower Oil.—Elkanah Watson, Esq. in a late Keesville paper, recommends to farmers the cultivation of the Sun Flower, from the seeds of which may be extracted a superior oil, useful as a substitute for sweet oil and painter's oil.

It was stated at the Greek meeting in New-York that Chancellor Kent's Commentaries were about to be translated into modern Greek, to serve as a basis for judicial proceedings in the land of Solon and Lycurgus. Webster's Address at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, has already been published and extensively circulated in that interesting country.

Salisbury:

JUNE 16, 1829.

The 469th number commenced the tenth year since the establishment of the *Western Carolinian*. Its success has exceeded the anticipations of the Editor; it now has a greater circulation than any other paper in the state—with the exception, perhaps, of those at the seat of government. For this liberal patronage, the Editor is duly grateful; to insure a continuance of it, all his faculties, mental and physical, shall be ceaselessly employed, in rendering his paper instructive and amusing to the reader.

As the debts due the Editor are numerous, and widely dispersed, he hopes this notice will be sufficient to call them in. It is impossible for him to visit all his patrons; he must therefore depend on their remitting the amount they are indebted. Their accounts will be forwarded in the course of a few weeks.

June 2d, 1829. 171

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

"Our laws have applied the only antidote to this vice:—protecting our religious, as they do our civil rights, by placing all on an equal footing. But more remains to be done; for though we are free by the laws, we are not so in practice: public opinion erects itself into an inquisition, and exercises its offices with as much fanaticism as fans the flame of an auto de fe."

Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Noah, May, 1818.

Mr. Garrison: Allow me to congratulate you, and the friends of freedom, on the late news from Europe. England, the grand theatre of religious persecution, has at last wiped away the stain of intolerance from her escutcheon. She has opened the portals of the constitution to upwards of eight millions of her subjects, who have been for centuries the victims of the most galling code of laws, that the perverted ingenuity of man ever devised for the degradation of his fellow.

The champions of bigotry declare their ground no longer tenable; they must, therefore, succumb to public opinion, the grand lever that forces England in the footsteps of the United States. *Tempora Mutantur.* The mother throws off her polluted garments, and mantles herself up in the vestal robes of her daughter. Wellington adds a civic wreath to his military fame, by following in the wake of Washington.

This event may be looked upon as the harbinger of religious peace throughout the world. The healing balsam is applied to the very core of the canker. The death blow is given to bigotry at head quarters. Men who have hitherto looked on each other as enemies, will excrete the laws that made them do so, and cherish the friendship that appears almost lost because not sooner found. Let us hope that these repealing acts will draw the veil of oblivion over the past, and that Christians will not be duped for the future by those wolves in sheep's clothing, who harrow up old prejudices, and rake together the acts of vicious men of other creeds, for the base and ignoble purposes of poisoning the public mind, kindling religious discord, ulcerating sectarian divisions, and turning the mind of man in hostility against his brother; thus

Making sweet religion a living fountain of gall.

Vicious men, when they join a religious community, make up in zeal what they want in religion. While such members are admitted to christian society—while such men can cloak their crimes in the holy garb of religion—while each sect countenances and prefer a bad man of their own communion to a good one of another, the most baneful effects must still result to society. Here vice and pretended sanctity combine, to rob virtue of its noblest reward. Here the vicious man is protected, while the virtuous is despised, because he happened to offer up his orisons in another form. This has been the besetting sin of all religious sects; and it has contributed more than all other causes put together, to tarnish the Christian name.

I cannot conclude this communication, without expressing my regret that the boon of Britain to her subjects is not without alloy. The finger that tolls the death-bell of bigotry, rescues despotism, as a *quid pro quo* for emancipation: the liberties of two or three hundred thousand freemen, without the shadow of cause, are to be offered up as an holocaust to appease the foaming bigots of the day:

"Such welcome and welcome news at once 'Tis hard to reconcile."

What quackery! England administers a stimulant and an anodyne—liberty and slavery, to her subjects, at the same time. This is emancipation with a vengeance! She is fond of contraries.

It will be remembered, that when the firm conduct of the American colonies procured a repeal of the taxes, simultaneous with the repeal was passed an act declarative of their right to make laws to bind the colonies in all cases whatever; and accordingly they imposed a duty on Tea, Glass, &c. What a striking analogy. The disfranchisement bill treads on the heels of the emancipation bill, through the present legislature. However this may eventually, much has been done by withdrawing therefrom the name of religion, which has been the most powerful engine in the hands of tyrants for chaining their subjects. The contest hereafter will not be between sect and sect, but between the people and those that have despoiled them of their liberties.

Southern Manufactures.—Col. John E. Calhoun, of Pendleton, and Gen. David R. Williams, of Marlborough, South Carolina, have each a Cotton Manufactory in successful operation.

In North Carolina, there are Cotton Manufactories established at Lincolnton, Fayetteville, and Tarborough; which do a pretty extensive and profitable business.

Massachusetts.—The legislature of this state meets semi-annually: its summer session commenced in Boston the 27th ult. Samuel Lathrop, of Springfield, formerly a member of Congress, was chosen Speaker of the Senate; and William B. Calhoun, also of Springfield, Speaker of the lower house.

Mammoth Parsnip.—A N. York paper challenges the "whole universe" to beat a Parsnip lately dug in that state, which measured four feet ten inches in length, and still leaving a part of the root broken off in the ground! What was it fit for?—man or beast?

Judge William Fulton, of Florence, Alabama, has, it is stated, in the Nashville Republican, been appointed by the President, Secretary of State for the Territory of Arkansas.

Mr. Daniel Dougherty was drowned in the Catawba river, in attempting to cross at the Tuckasee Ford, on the 27th ult. The body was found the next morning below the Ford, lodged against a fish-trap.

Mecklenburg.—We learn that William Davidson, Esq. is a candidate for the Senate; and that Col. William Julius Alexander, Col. Evan Alexander, and Joseph Blackwood, Esq. are candidates for the Commons....from that county.

Rowan County.—David F. Caldwell, Esq. is a candidate for the Senate; and Col. Thomas G. Polk, and Richmond M. Pearson, Esq. for the Commons. Charles Fisher, Esq. for the Borough.

Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, has been nominated by a convention of the citizens of Onslow county, as a candidate to represent that district in the Congress of the United States. We have not seen whether Gov. Holmes is a candidate for re-election; should he not be, the people of that district would be peculiarly fortunate in selecting a gentleman so highly worthy of their suffrages as Gen. Dudley.

Look out—the Mosquitoes are coming.

We killed a mosquito last evening just as he was in the act of perpetrating an incision. He was one of the "signs of the times." The avant courier of the mosquito army has therefore breathed his last—but what shall we do when the host is upon us? [The above is taken from the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, of the 26th ultimo: now as there are some three or four Editors to that paper, we are very particularly desirous of being informed "who killed" [not cock-robin, but] the mosquito?—Whether Maj. Noah, or Mr. Webb, or Mr. Tylee?—Or whether the thrice shared the glory of the gallant exploit between them? Does the plural pronoun "WE" mean the whole concern, or any one of them? By the by, it must have been an afflicting sight, to see the animal "breathe his last"—especially if 'We'd thro' Rand's microscope.

Mecklenburg County.—At May term of Mecklenburg county court, Joseph McConaughy, Guy Maxwell, Matthew Wallace, Hugh J. McCain, and James Gribble, Esqs. were elected Special Magistrates; Col. John Sloan, Sheriff; William P. Springs, Coroner; Hugh McDowell, Esq. County Trustee; John Hartt, Samuel McComb, John Walker, James Doherty, John Swan, Jr. and Zebulon Morris, Esqs. Wardens of the Poor; John Black, County Surveyor; and Col. Guy Maxwell, Entry Taker.

Cabarrus County.—George Klatts, and Christopher Melchor, Esqs. are candidates for the Senate; and George Ury, John Barnhardt, and William McLean, Esqs. for the Commons, from this county.

Connecticut Penitentiary.—We have before stated that this institution is more judiciously managed than any other similar establishment in the United States. It is stated, that during the first year of its existence, after deducting every expense attending its operations, it yielded \$3,329.43, clear profit to the state. We beg that the members of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, will bear this fact in mind, in their wise communications.

The Gold Region.—Professor Mitchell, in an article on the Gold Mines of North Carolina, in the last No. of Professor Silliman's Journal, offers, from the different statements which he examines that the Gold of North Carolina is found: 1. In veins of quartz, traversing the ancient primitive rocks, in very small quantity. 2. In veins of quartz, traversing more recent primitive rocks, in considerable quantity. 3. In veins of quartz, traversing transition rocks, and also disseminated in considerable quantity. 4. In soil produced by the decomposition of these three kinds of rock. 5. In the sand of a stream running over old red sandstone, in very minute quantity.

Bloody Business.—N. B. Starke killed a Mr. Larkin at Coffeeville, Alabama; and when the murderer was about to be arrested, he resisted the officer, and was himself shot dead by the latter. So the county was saved the expense of hanging the wretch.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, of the U. S. army, lately sailed from New-York, for London. He said he has gone for the benefit of his health.

Col. Robt. Joyner, of Tarborough, in this state, has been appointed Naval Store-Keeper of the Navy Yard at Pensacola.

Tennessee Bank Bills are 12 to 15 per cent discount with us. This is in retaliation for the low credit in which our Bank Notes are held in that state.

Orange.—In this county, James Mebane, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Montgomery, are candidates for the Senate; Hugh D. Waddle, Dr. James Smith, John Stockard, Thomas H. Taylor, and Bowman N. Stone, for the Commons.

State Bank.—On our first page will be found the result of the recent meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank. Our readers will not doubt be pleased to find, that, by the determined firmness and moderation of the State's representatives, Gens. R. M. Saunders and L. D. Wilson, and Isaac Wright, Esq. any hasty or rash measure was prevented; and all further proceedings deferred till the next annual meeting, in December, when the Legislature will be in session; and when some plan, consistent with the rights of Stockholders and the embarrassed condition of the debtors, may be devised, for the common good of all concerned.

It will be seen, from the conclusion of the report, that the Bank and its Branches are to make no further discounts or loans, except special loans, the punctual payment of which will be rigidly exacted:—that is, if, for instance, a bond payable in ninety days, is discounted for \$500, the whole amount must be paid at the maturity of the paper.

We would call the especial attention of all who feel interested in the condition of the State Bank and its Branches, to the report.

New Paper.—The New-York Enquirer and the New-York Morning Courier, have been united, under the title of *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*: James Watson Webb, and Daniel E. Tylee, Esqs. have become the proprietors of the new paper: Maj. M. M. Noah is to continue as one of the Editors. We are well assured, that with such a combination of skill, industry, and talent, this must become one of the most valuable papers in the Union. And we would recommend it to the patronage of those who may be desirous of receiving a useful and entertaining political and commercial paper from the city of New-York. Price, only \$6 per annum, for the paper twice a week.

Judge Wm. P. Preble, of Maine, has been appointed Minister to the Netherlands.

Washington Irving, of New-York, Secretary of Legation to England.

William Harper, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation to France.

Maj. T. L. Smith, of New-York, Register of the Treasury, in place of Joseph Nourse.

The extremely wet weather which we have experienced for more than two weeks past, will, it is feared, do essential injury to the Wheat crop, which is fast ripening for the sickle. Corn, oats, &c. have, however, had a very rapid growth during this period: it has been too wet for cotton. And, as it was to have been expected, the weeds have not been idle during this growing weather: the cotton and corn crops are so greatly overrun with them, that it will require all the force and industry of the farmer to master them before he is called into the harvest field.

Wildfield Kerr, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at Statesville, in place of James Mac Knight, Esq.

It is reported that Col. Jarvis, late partner of Gen. Green, in the Telegraph, is to be appointed Consul General to France, to reside at Havre.

Masonic Celebration.—Phalanx Lodge, No. 31, in Charlotte, will celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th inst. An oration will be delivered by Marshal Polk, Esq.

It seems that only two banks have recently failed in the state of New-York: Columbia Bank, at Hudson; and Middle District Bank, at Poughkeepsie. We have only three Banks and their branches, in all North Carolina, except the U. S. Branch at Fayetteville.

Melancholy.—We learn that during a thunder storm, on the 8th inst. the house of Mr. Charles Edwards, living in Lincoln county, about three miles from Sherrill's Ford, on the Catawba river, was struck by lightning, and Mrs. Edwards killed. All the family were more or less shocked; they however recovered, with the exception of Mrs. E. The electric fluid entered the house by passing down the chimney. Also, a small tree, adjoining a still-house, about a mile from the above, was struck; and several hogs outside the building killed, and the stiller, brother to Mr. Edwards above named, prostrated speechless; he fortunately, however, recovered.

The work of "reform" appears to have reached the New York Custom House. During the last week a number of new Inspectors, Weighers, &c. were sworn into office, while an equal number "went swearing out."

Mr. Dauby, editor of the *Union Observer*, has been appointed Postmaster at that place, vice James Platt, removed.

The Morgan Conspiracy.—Eli Bruce, formerly Sheriff of the county of Niagara, (New York) has been sentenced to two years and four months imprisonment in Ontario county gaol, for being concerned in the abduction of William Morgan. John Whitney, an accomplice, has also been sentenced to imprisonment in the same gaol, for one year and three months.

Alabama.—The young cotton crops in this State, are said to have been destroyed by the severe weather experienced a short time since; besides which, it is said, that there is not seed in the country sufficient for the purpose of replanting.

Rev. Asa Eaton, Rector of Christ church in Boston has resigned his pastoral office on account of ill health. The church have voted him an annuity of \$500 during life.

FOREIGN.

French papers to the 26th April have been received at New York. The following scraps of news were taken from the *Courier and Enquirer*:

Dates from Constantinople of March 26th, state, that the Sultan is still at his camp near the capital; that Hussien Pacha has concentrated all the troops between Adrianople and Chumla.

The second division of the Russian army, under General Witt, consisting of 20,000, have entered Bulgaria.

The English and Russian Admirals in the Mediterranean, have had some difference about the capture of two Egyptian vessels by the latter, who has insisted upon the rights of his sovereign, as a belligerent power.

Beasts of burden are said to have entirely disappeared from Moldavia, and peasants are said to perform the duties of horses. This is rather too rough a story for the opening of a campaign.

Mr. Gordon, who succeeds Mr. Stratford Canning as ambassador at Constantinople, has been at Paris some days. The Czar was expected at Balin about the beginning of June.

Suspicious.—The London Observer of April 21, says, Sir Sidney Smith is about to embark in the steamer *Holton Soluffe*, on a secret expedition. His attendants are fifty chosen men. His only cargo is ballast, consisting of brass cannons. He has cleared for Corfu and Malta, but it is expected that he has an ulterior destination. The ornaments of his vessel are entirely composed of crescents and turbans.

France.—It is said, that the Duke de Leval, now French ambassador at Vienna, has been nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Portugal.—Don Miguel is in a bad way, and likely to be in one that is worse.

Buenos Ayres.—Letters from Buenos Ayres received at New York, continue to furnish very gloomy descriptions of the situation and prospects of that distracted country. Every cargo that has been disposed of since the peace with Brazil, has been sold at a sacrifice. The whole country is laid waste by the banditti, and the people within the city are in continual alarm for their own safety. There is also much defection within the town. It seems likely that a just retribution will soon overtake Lavalle, Brown, and the party adhering to these traitors and murderers of Dorrego.

Portugal.—The latest advices from France, fully confirm the account heretofore published respecting the attempt of the infamous Miguel upon the life of his sister. Every effort has been made in Portugal to shroud the horrible affair in mystery; but the truth is too well and too generally known, to admit of successful concealment, or of serious doubt. Indeed, so notorious had the fact become, that the most infatuated zealots in the party of Miguel do not longer pretend to disguise it. It is confidently stated that the desperate and abandoned wretch himself is so conscious of the ignominy which popular sentiment is heaping upon him, that he is making preparations to effect a clandestine escape from the kingdom. A scheme for this purpose, it is asserted, has been contrived in Spain by the Portuguese—a hunting party is to be formed, under pretence of joining which, the usurper is to repair to Villa Vicosa, on the Spanish frontier, and thence flee into Spain, where he expects to be protected by the Spanish government. It is a pity that the treacherous villain could not be furnished with a secure lodging in one of the comfortable cells of the Holy Inquisition.

Works below Wilmington.—We have pleasure in stating, that Governor Owen was favored with a letter from Brig. Gen. Gratiot, of the Engineer Department, dated the 29th ult. saying, that the charge of the operations for the improvement of the Navigation of Cape Fear River below the town of Wilmington, is assigned to Capt. Geo. Blaney, of the Corps of Engineers, to whom instructions have been given for the commencement of the work at the earliest practicable period. Capt. B. has been directed by Gen. Gratiot to inform Governor Owen of the time when he will be prepared to take charge of the work, that proper measures may be taken by the Board of Internal Improvements to aid his operations. *Rat. Reg.*

Distressing.—The ruffled shirt party in one of the Eastern States has been thrown into convulsions on discovering that a post master lately appointed was a shoemaker! The nobility ask themselves if this is to be the end of the "Coalition." *N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Statesman, of the 23d instant, states that the amount of notes received for discount at the Central Bank in that place considerably exceeded eight hundred thousand dollars. It is therefore supposed, that there will be an enormous amount of notes offered on the 16th day of June, the day on which it is understood the Bank will commence business.

We understand that the Constellation frigate is fitting out at Norfolk, for the purpose of carrying Mr. Meline to England and Mr. Rives to France. It is expected that she will sail about the 1st of July.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, June 13th.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents, corn 25 to 30, pork \$3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.30, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, June 3d.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, bacon 5 1/2 to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 50, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5 1/2, lard 7 1/2, molasses 32 to 34, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 to 90, whiskey 24 to 28, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1 1/2 to 2.

Charleston, June 1st.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7, whiskey 25 to 26, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 to 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 to 46, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 to 3 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 to 2.

Wilmington, June 3d.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.00 to 6.50, corn 60 to 65, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Camden, June 6th.—Cotton 7 to 8 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagon, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 51, corn 60 to 62 1/2, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Petersburg, June 5th.—Tobacco, \$3 50, a 11 flour 6.00 a 6 1/4, corn 2 to 2 1/2, cotton 7 to 9, bacon 6 to 7.

Baltimore, June 5th.—Flour \$6, a 7 1/2 cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 31st.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 30, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Boston, June 1st.—Cotton 3 to 11, flax 9 to 11, flour 7 to 12 1/2, corn 50 to 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 to 8 1/2.

Nashville, Ten. May 22nd.—Cotton 7 to 8 flour 8.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8, N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

Cheraw May 20th.—Cotton, 7 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 1/2 to 8, corn 50, flour 4 to 4 1/2, whiskey 25 to 28, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3.

New-York, June 2nd.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 10 1/2, flour 6.87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.37 to 1.50, oak tanned sole leather 20 to 25, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 24 to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 11th inst. by S. L. Ferrand, Esq. Mr. Adam Powlas, aged 66 years, to Miss Margaret Hoffer, aged about 26.

In this county, by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, on the 26th ult. Mr. William Long, of Greensborough, to Miss Judith Oakes, daughter of Capt. Thomas Oakes, of this county.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday last, the 12th inst. after a protracted illness of several years, Miss Sarah Dickey, in the 51st year of her age. She had for some time been an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church; her character was adorned by many Christian and social virtues, and her whole walk was a pattern, worthy of imitation by her sisters in Christ.

At his seat in Mecklenburg county, on the 21st ultimo, William Wallace, Esq. He was an old and highly useful and respectable citizen of that county;—an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent, and the best of neighbors. His death will long be deplored by his relatives and friends.

Mail Arrangements

And Regulations of the Post Office at SALISBURY, N. C.

RALEIGH Mail, via Ashborough, arrives every Monday evening, 6 P. M. and departs Tuesday morning, at 8 A. M.

Cheraw Mail arrives Monday evening, 6 P. M. and departs Wednesday morning, 5 A. M.

Northern Mail arrives Tuesday morning, 7 1/2 A. M. departs at 12.

Southern Mail arrives Tuesday morning, at 8 A. M. departs at 9 A. M.

Lincolnton Mail arrives Monday evening, 7 P. M. departs Tuesday morning, at 9 A. M.

Ashville Mail, via Statesville, arrives Tuesday, 7 1/2 A. M. departs at 10 A. M.

Fayetteville Mail arrives Tuesday, 8 A. M. departs at 10 A. M.

Huntsville Mail arrives Monday evening, 6 P. M. departs Tuesday, 8 A. M.

Mount Vernon Mail arrives at 10 A. M. departs 10 1/2 A. M.

Jersey Settlement Mail arrives at 10 A. M. departs 10 1/2 A. M.

Northern Mail arrives Fridays, 8 A. M. and departs Saturdays at 10 A. M.

Southern Mail departs Fridays 9 A. M. and arrives on Saturdays, 10 A. M.

Sheriff's Ford Mail arrives Fridays, 4 P. M. and departs at 5 P. M.

Letters for any of the mails must be in the office at least half an hour before the departure of the mail by which they are to go.

The Post Office will be kept open during the summer from 7 to 7; and on Monday nights it will be open until 8. As no mail arrives on Sundays the office will only be opened for the accommodation of Travellers. Doors will be closed at all times while any mail is opening.

No letters will be given out after the 12th July next, without the cash is paid; and that if under one dollar, in specie; or if over one dollar, specie or its equivalent: those who may find it inconvenient to pay for their letters as they get them, can make a deposit, but not under one dollar, as soon as that sum is exhausted, notice will be given. Newspaper postage must be paid in advance, as required by law. None of the foregoing regulations will be deviated from in any case; necessity compels me to adopt this plan.

All persons indebted for postage at this office, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the 1st of July.

SAM'L. REEVES, P. M.

Salisbury, June 2d, 1829.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURN'S,

HAVE just received, at the *Salisbury Medical and Drug Store*, an extensive and well selected assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c. which they are determined to sell as low for cash, or on credit to punctual customers, as can be had in the State. Among their assortment will be found the following articles, viz:

Aloe soc. and hepat.
Acidum nitric
muriat.
sulphuric
tartaric
prussic
citric

Arrow Root
Alum
Aromatic Alcohol
Antimony sulph. aur.
sulphuret
Ammonia aqua
spirita

Aqua fortis
Aniseed
Balaam copaiba
canadensis
Peru
tola
Bark Sanford's
Peruv. common
yellow
Lima
red
Mazoreon

Beans Tonqua
Barley pearl
Borax refined
Burgundy pitch
Bismuth ord.
Cantharides
Cassia
Caraway seed
Calomel
Camphor refined
Canella alba
Cardamom Seed
Creta P. P.

Chalk red and white
Cochineal
Conserve rose
Cream tartar
Cinnamon
Cloves
Caustic Lun.
Copperas
Colombo pulv.
radix

Colchicum
Cicuta
Cocci's hive syrup
Cephalic snuff
Colocynth
Corrosive sublimate
Digitalis purp.
Dover's powders
Elaterium
Elizir vitriol
Epsom salts
Ether vitriol
Essence lemon
winter green

Essence Bergamot
cinnamon
lavender
peppermint
spruce
Extract Cinchon.
gentian
biocyan
siccit
liquorice

Ergot
Fiores Benzoe
sulph.
zinci
chamomile
lavender
elder
Fol. Senna
Sennava Urai
Fennel seed
Fowler's solution
Galls Aleppo
Gentian
Ginger pulv.
Gum Arabic
foetid
galbanum
kino
myrrh
gamboge
camomly
shellac
copal

Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Jalap pulvis
Juniper berries
Lichen island.
Liquorice radix
Laudanum
Lint patent
Litharge
Lime oxym.
Lime juice
Lemon surrup
Magnesia caro.
calcined Henry's
Williams'

Mace
Manna flake
Musk
Mustard seed
Mercurial ointment
Blue Pill Mass.
Nutmegs
Nitro refined
Nux vomica
Oleum anise
cageput
cloves
juniper
lavender
origanum
peppermint
sassafras
savin
wormseed
groatia tig.
Olives
spike
castor
sallad
winter green
pennyroyal
cinnamon
lemon
turpentine

Oxymel Scilla
Orange peel
Opium Turk.
Paeagonia
Pearl ash
Pink root
Plaster adhesive
roborans
diachylon
mercurial
balsall's
simplex
mahy's
court
cantharis

Pimento
Cayenne
Powders James'
antimonial
Potass sulph.
super tartaris
carb. puriss
Precipitans rub. and alb.
Quinine sulph.
Quassia excelsa
Quicksilver
Rhei pulv. and rad.
Rochelle salts
Resin yellow
Saffron
Sarsaparilla
Seucka
Serpent virgin.
Senna Al. and Ind.
Squills
Soda sup. carb.
Spirits nitre dulcis
wine
lavender comp.
camphor
ammonia

Sponge surgeon's
Soap castile
windor
Salts tartar
Sanders red
Sugar Lead
Tartar emetic
Turpentine spirits
Trusses Hull's & ivory
Turmeric

Gum elastic
mastic
Hellebore nig. & alb.
Hoffman's anodyne
Hydriodas potass
Iodine

Old Sherry Wine
Port do.
Claret do.
Champagne do.

Anderson's Pills
Hooper's do.
Lee's do.
Bonsall's do.
Dyott's do.
Bateson's Drops
British Oil
Godfrey's Cordial
Warner's do.
Haarlem Oil
Opodeldoc
Whitwell's
Stoughton's elixir
Tuttlington's balsam
Balsam of honey

Swain's panacea
Potter's catholicon
Essence of mustard
Thompson's eye water
Dean's rheumatic pills
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Claret do.
Champagne do.

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Lee's do.
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Watches, Jewelry, &c.



THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of **Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.** as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of **Military Goods**. Also, all kinds of **Silver-Ware**, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of **Watches Repaired**, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the Court-house, on Main-street. **ROBT. WYNNE.** Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. **R. WYNNE.**

Newland's Stage Line,



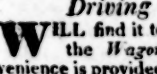
Still in operation, from Lincolnton, N. C. to Bean's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:

From Raleigh to Salisbury,	120 miles.
From thence to Morganton,	80
From thence to Asheville,	60
From thence to Warm Springs,	33
From thence to Newport,	25

In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other, 318 Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Asheville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Asheville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public. **SAMUEL NEWLAND.** Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

WAGONERS,



Driving to Fayetteville, WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **Wagon Yard**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. **Fayetteville, 1st April, 1829. 09**

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE AERONAUT,



WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS. Feb. 12th, 1829. [54...1st Aug.]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

For Sale,



ON moderate terms, for cash; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made **Sulky**. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed to be a favorable opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. **EDWARD CRESS.** Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: **SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829:** **Berry Steward vs. Harriet Steward:** petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yackin and Catwba Journals successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 **SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.**

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county: **SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829:** **Robert Bigham vs. Mary Bigham:** petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness Sam'l Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 **SAM'L HENDERSON, c. m. s. c.**

Money Wanted.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Notes and Book Accounts due Ezra Allemon, previous to the 18th May last, have been assigned to me, as Trustee, for collection, &c. All persons indebted to him are hereby requested to call and pay the same before the 1st of July next, as those unpaid on that day will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. The situation of his business will admit of no further indulgence. **SAM'L. REEVES, Trustee.** Salisbury, N. C. June 3d, 1829. 3172



HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS;** Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, &c.

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings. Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shirts, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for cash; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. **Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70**

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE second session in this Academy will commence on Monday, the 29th of June next, under the personal superintendence of the subscriber. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. The School may be expected to be permanent. **A. W. GAY.** Wilkesboro', Wilkes Co. N. C. May 25, 1829. 3172

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 4th day of July next, at Mocksville, three likely **NEGROES,** two Girls and one Boy, belonging to the estate of Thomas Maxwell, dec'd. A credit will be allowed, and other terms made known on the day of sale. **JOHN MAXWELL, Adm'r.** May 23d, 1829. 3171

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of June. The exercises will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of July. **WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.** May 26th, 1829. 3171

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately. **THOMAS CRAIG, J. Est'r.** **NATHAN CORNEL, J. Est'r.** May 20th, 1828. 3mt71

Houses and Lots, Farm, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury: they are situated on Main street, immediately east of the Court-house, and are eligible situations for almost any kind of business. Their immediate vicinity to the Court House, (being next to the corner) renders them valuable for public business. One of them is now occupied as a **House of Entertainment**, with a good run of custom; and is spacious and convenient. The other is an extensive range of buildings, occupied at this time by one family only, but could be made to accommodate two families, besides rooms for Stores or Mechanics' shops. A great bargain can be had in these premises, as they will be sold for about one-half their real value. Also,

A Valuable Plantation,

Only about one mile from the Court House, and in sight of Town. There are 373 acres belonging to the tract: with a due proportion of good Meadow land, an orchard of 200 bearing Apple trees, besides upwards of 200 young trees; as also a Peach Orchard, and many other Fruit trees. Also, a large and convenient Dwelling House, on an elevated and beautiful situation, in full view of town; with a good Kitchen and all other necessary out houses, with never failing Springs of good water. These premises will also be sold very low, and on accommodating terms.

Any person desirous of viewing the above property, and learning further particulars, will please apply to the subscriber on the premises last mentioned. **PETER KRIDER.** Salisbury, June 2d, 1829. 3172

A REBUS.

Cut the name of what runs from Etna's side, And let three fourths be only applied, To join with the half of the oldest State, As old as it's good, as it's great.

What horses have done the races to win, Add to a fish, save a part of its fin; Spell them and put them together to find Both the names of the sweet girl I've design'd. **Rich. Compi.** OSCAR.

The minute things of Creation.

Myriads of creatures (each too nicely small, Bare sense to reach,) for their inspection call. In animalcules, germs, seeds and flowers, Live, in their perfect shapes, the little powers, Vast trees lie pictured in their slenderest grains; Armies one watery globe contains.

Some so minute, that to their fine extreme, The mite a vast Leviathan will seem— That yet, of organs, functions, sense partake, Equal with animals of largest make; In curious limbs and clothing they surpass, By far the comeliest of the bulky mass.

Double Outfits.—A Mr. Newcomb, of Williamstown, (Mass.) has a large, healthy and thrifty lamb, yearned the present season, which has two heads, two mouths, four eyes, four ears, and bleats with both mouths at once!

POETRY.

"I, the, have drawn the vaporous stream Which flows through fancy's airy tower; I reject the soft enfeebling dream Of idleness, and bid its magic power."

RELIGION.

Like snow that falls where waters glide, Earth's pleasures fade away, They rest in time's relentless tide, And cold as while they stay; But joys that from religion flow, Like stars that gild the night, Amid the darkest gloom of woe, Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure— But o'er the Christian soul It sheds a radiance calm and pure. Though tempests round him roll; His heart may break 'neath sorrow's stroke, But to its latest thrill, Like diamonds shining when they're broke, That ray will light it still.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

A peep into a Lady's Scrap Book.

Here you may reap 'how to curl hair,' Beneath 'a wash to make the skin fair,' Here 'how to make a white oak broom,' There 'a safe way to use perfume.' On 'other side 'blackening for shoes,' Here 'a receipt to cure a bruise,' Here 'what to do when you feel faint,' Below 'a new receipt for paint,' There see 'how to cure a pimple,' 'The best mode to grace a dimple,' 'A mixture of allspice and mace,' 'How to catch breath whilst you lace,' 'How to look when you'd like to sing,' 'The best posture to show a ring,' 'A receipt to clean white kid gloves,' Here 'how to tell when a man loves,' 'How to grieve and how to glance,' 'To get a partner for the dance,' But peeping at the word 'stocking,' I got a slap the most shocking, And my poor nose was made to bleed, For reading what I should not read. **OSCAR.**

NEW SONG.

Fortune's frowns the heart may wring, But the soul can fade despair; Sorrow hath its piercing sting, Yet superior to its darts, Noble minds and virtuous hearts, Bove the ill of life can rise.

Ah, let love, benignant smiling, Cast around its magic spell, Then shall joy, each care beguiling, In this bosom fondly dwell; While my heart, tho' death be nigh, Tyrant power shall still defy!

A Universal Epitaph.

Ye sympathetic souls—yes, heave that sigh; For though I'm dead, I did not mean to die!

MISCELLANY.

EVERY MAN a FARMER.

The cultivation of the earth is congenial to the nature of mankind: and a very large proportion of men, during some share of their lives, either do, or have desired, to become farmer. Besides those who, in civilized countries, are bred to the culture of the soil, and make it their sole pursuit through life, there are thousands of others who retire from the bustle and anxieties of trade, the vexations of a professional, or the turmoils of a public life, to rural quiet and undisturbed cultivation of a few acres of land. The merchant, whose youth has been spent behind the counter, whose prime of life and middle age have passed between the ledger and the strong box, between the hopes of gain and the fears of loss, having at length realized a plum, retires from the crowded city and the anxieties of trade, to the pure air of the country, and the peaceful cultivation of a farm. The lawyer, having acquired wealth and professional fame abandons his cause for a more tempting cause, the pursuit of agriculture, or mingles with his professional labors the exercise of the spade and the plough. In like manner the physician and the divine, the curers of physical and moral diseases, consult their own health and quiet, and find a balm for body and mind, by snatching a few hours from the calls of professional duty, to apply them to the grateful pursuits of tilling the earth. Why should we mention the statesman and the warrior? They too are inclined to become farmers; the one leaving the field of ambition, the other the harvest of laurels, both seek a soil more congenial to the best feelings of man, and end the career of life like Cincinnatus, at the plough.

Even the mariner, the adventurous son of Neptune, whose home has been for many years, professionally and practically, on the deep—who has sailed to all lands and visited every sea, bringing with him the rarities of every country and the products of every clime—purchases a home on the land, transports exotics into his native soil, and prefers that his last rest should be the rural church yard with his kindred, to finding a bed in the bosom of the deep. The mechanic too is smit with the love of farming, and exchanges the dust of the shop for the furrows of the field, and confined air of crowded rooms for the free atmos-

phere of the heavens, and the noise of machinery for music of birds.

Nor is this, the prevailing love of agriculture, which sooner or later in life discovers itself, to be wondered at, whether we consider it as implanted in our nature, or whether it be the result of reason and experience. If it be innate, it is merely kept down for a while by the engrossing pursuits of wealth, the calls of ambition, or the strife of glory. But these being satiated or disappointed, the mind set free, returns to his native desires, and applies its remaining energies to their peaceful gratification. But reason and experience may well be allowed their share in bringing so large a portion of mankind ultimately to the cultivation of the earth.

Who, that values his activity, dignity and independence, would not prefer to be lord of a few acres of land, with nobody's humours to consult but his own, and nobody to please but his Maker, to the cringing, the fawning and lying, that are apt to enter so largely into political, professional, mercantile and mechanic life? If any man on earth can emphatically say, "I ask no favors," it is the farmer. Skilful and honest labor is all that the earth requires a due return—no favors dearly bought with the surrender of independence, of honor, of truth, and of all the noble and manly feelings; no trucking for office; no fawning for popularity; no lying for gain. No man can say of farming, "I have served a faithless master! I have sacrificed honor, and conscience, and independence of mind, and what have I gained? Among farmers there are no deserted Woolseys, and no Belisarius lives a reproach to agricultural pursuits. The choristers of the field never sing to deceive, the flowers of the mead never bloom to hide a deformity, and nature never smiles to betray. **Berkshire American.**

Comparative Labor of Women and Men.

The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent Lady of New-Jersey, to the writer of the Essays on the Public Charities of Philadelphia.

"Now, indeed, you are on the right road; this is the true political economy of which we have all been so long in search, and on which such volumes have been written. This is the true philosopher's stone, from which pure gold will spring. I have all along been persuaded that men never had a right understanding of the nature of the difficulties which surround their attempts at reformation. They never discovered where the pressure lay. In consequence of this ignorance, hospitals, prisons, treadmills, and houses of refuge have been multiplied, and charity after charity has sprung up as palliative. Give woman bread, clothing and shelter enough for her children, and your prisons will be turned into workshops, and your houses of refuge will be converted into schools."

"Whatever of waste and indolence appears in the females of the upper classes, certain it is that these vices are not the besetting sin of the poor. Poor women are always frugal and industrious; I have observed them very narrowly, and I can with confidence say, that they are far more industrious and moral than men of their own class. Of ten families, each one only able to afford one room as a shelter, eight of the women shall be frugal, industrious, and orderly, exhibiting the strongest solicitude for the welfare of their children, while six of the men shall be worse than even encumbrances to their wives; so that, according to my estimate—and Mrs. C. will agree with me—the difference between the two sexes is as eight to four. I do not know whether in country towns, or even in the country itself, the disproportion be not more glaring. Two things produce this inferiority in the male poor. The most obvious one is the utter idleness in which they spend their evenings, particularly the long evenings in winter, and the rainy and waste days; and the other is the disrespect in which they are brought up to show to women. A drunken, lazy, selfish man of this class will always feel that he is master, let his wife be ever so much superior, and, inferior as he thinks her, he exacts as much of her as if she were his equal. Many men, rich as well as poor, have this same base sentiment with respect to women. I have heard many sensible humane men reason in this way, when contending for higher wages for men: 'That men are obliged to labor out of doors in hot suns and in storms, subjected to all the evils that visciditude

of weather creates.' This is all very true, but still they live longer, and are not subject to so many petty diseases as women are. And farther, 'that men cannot labor in the evening, as they are exhausted with the hard labor of the day.' In summer this excuse may appear plausible; but is not this the case too with such women? Is it not as great labor to stand at a wash tub and ironing table all day, and then sew and attend to household duties in the evenings?—to whitewash, clean, paint and scrub, and, worse than all, to sit from six in the morning until nine in the night at her needle, with may be three or four children around her? This woman, thus described, goes to bed as weary as her husband, but altho' she may and does feel equal fatigue, is her sleep as sound as his? I can answer the men, that few women, having young children, know what a good night's rest is. It is to this cause that we must look for the haggard and broken looks of so many females of the poorer classes. But to return to the main point of my argument, seeing that women labor equally with the men—that their life is of no longer duration—showing an equality of suffering—that their necessities are as great (for I will not allow that the clothing of a poor woman, properly clad, is of less cost than a man's) and that they are fifty per cent more moral and industrious than the men—they are fully entitled to an equality of wages. It is only in Cochinchina, that the wages of women are equal to the men's; but there the women do all the hard labor. No rule, you know, can be laid down as a guide unless it work both ways; one prominent reason assigned for the disproportion of men's wages is 'that they have families to support.' Has not a woman, a widow, a family to support? and if she labors two-thirds of twenty-four hours, is she not entitled to as much as will support herself and children? You have struck out a new path, and will soon get at the root of the evil. I do not know a greater service that you can render the country, than to raise the price of female labor. The very moment a woman has in her power to feed and educate her children, that moment crime will lessen in the world."

Extraordinary Cow.

On the 10th inst. a cow, the property of Jane Potter, an elderly maiden lady in the vicinity of Shelbyville, died at the uncommon age of about thirty years. In the spring of 1806, she was put into a close pen for the purpose of weaning her second and last calf, (at which time she was six or seven years old,) where she was regularly fed and watered for 23 years, giving milk of the richest kind every day during the whole time. She was at all times well and hearty, and was milked the day before she died. She never was out of her pen but once, and then not out of the enclosure of the farm, having been scared by the discharge of a gun near the pen in which she was kept. A large number of the oldest and most respectable citizens in this county can attest the truth of this statement, should any person be disposed to doubt it. **[Imp. Compiler.]**

The nest of an Ostrich, found in South Africa.

by Mr. Broadbent, a Missionary: The eggs were forty-two in number, including the two which had been taken away before, and were arranged with great apparent exactness. Sixteen were arranged close together, in the middle of the nest, and on these the ostrich was sitting when we arrived; they were as many as she could cover. The remaining twenty-six were placed in a circle, about three or four feet from those in the middle. The eggs which were in the circle we found to be quite fresh, at which I express'd my surprise. The Hottentots informed me that these had been provided by the ostrich against the hatching of those in the middle, when she would break them, one after another, and give them to her young ones for food, and that by the time they were disposed of in this manner, the young ostriches would be able to go abroad with their mother, and provide for them such things as the desert afforded. I have seen large flocks of these creatures in South Africa. The fact which I have just stated, relative to the preservation of a quantity of eggs for the subsistence of the young ones immediately after they are hatched, affords a striking illustration of a superintending Providence, perhaps, as the whole circle of natural history.